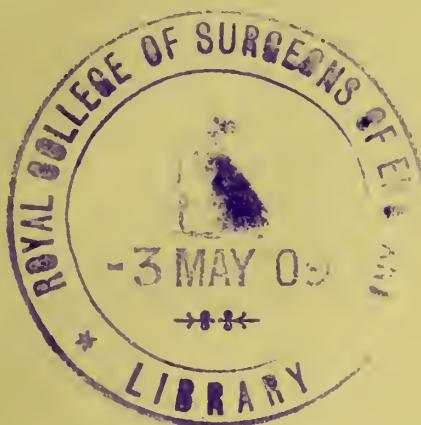


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"Researches on the Structure, Organisation, and Classification of the Fossil Reptilia. Part X. On the complete Skeleton of an Anomodont Reptile (*Aristodesmus Rütimeyeri*, Wiedersheim), from the Bunter Sandstone of Reihen, near Basel, giving new Evidence of the Relation of the Anomodontia to the Monotremata." By H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.
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(Abstract.)

With the co-operation of the Trustees of the University Museum of Basel and Professor Rütimeyer, the author has examined the fossil described by Dr. Robert Wiedersheim in 1878 as *Labyrinthodon Rütimeyeri*. The bones are differently interpreted:—

The reputed humerus is the interclavicle.

The reputed scapula is the humerus.

The reputed supra-scapula is the left coracoid.

The reputed supra-scapula is the right scapula.

The reputed right and left coracoids are the pre-coracoid and coracoid of the right side.

The reputed clavicles are the ribs.

Five digits are identified in place of four in 1878.

These osteological identifications are inconsistent with reference of the type to the *Labyrinthodontia*. The author also examines the relation of the *Labyrinthodont* type to existing *Amphibia*, and regards the *Labyrinthodont* osteology as demonstrating closer relationship with *Ichthyosauria* and *Anomodontia*. The group is therefore regarded as reptilian, forming a branchiate division of the class.

The fossil is referred to a new genus—*Aristodesmus*. It is identified as an Anomodont reptile chiefly on the basis of resemblances to *Procolophon* and *Pareiasaurus*. It is shown not to be a mammal by the large parietal foramen, the composite structure of the lower jaw, and presence of the pre-frontal bone. It, however, differs from known Anomodonts in making a somewhat closer approximation to Monotreme mammals than has hitherto been evident, and this correspondence extends to successive segments of both the fore and hind limbs.

The teeth are in sockets placed obliquely, with conical crowns compressed to sharp lateral margins, and curved inward. The proportions of the vertebral column are those of *Echidna*, though the transverse processes are longer, as in *Pareiasaurus*. The ribs are like those of a Monotreme, though the sacral ribs are longer. The shoulder girdle resembles that of *Procolophon*, and differs from all other Anomodonts in the constituent bones being unanchylosed, and in the precoracoid having a large anterior extension in advance of the scapula. The sternum appears to have been unossified as in Crocodilia. The humerus is widely expanded at both extremities and twisted, but does not show the peculiar lateral curvature seen in Monotremes. The ulna gives no evidence of an olecranon process; it is larger than the radius, and appears to articulate with the humerus. The pelvic bones are without acetabular or obturator perforations, are not ankylosed together, and the ilium is not expanded transversely. The hind limb is no larger than the fore limb. The femur is more slender than the bone in *Echidna*. The fibula is prolonged proximally beyond the stout tibia, round which it may rotate. The proximal row of the tarsus is one large bone, formed of the blended astragalus and os calcis.

In conclusion, the author argues that the points of structure are so few in which Monotreme mammals make a closer approximation to the higher mammals than is seen in this fossil and other Anomodontia, that the Monotreme resemblances to fossil reptiles become increased in importance. He believes that a group *Theropsida* might be made to include Monotremata and Anomodontia, the principal differences (other than those of the skull) being that monotremes preserve the marsupial bones, the atlas vertebra, and certain cranial sutures. *Ornithorhynchus* shows pre-frontal and post-frontal bones, and has the malar arch formed as in Anomodonts.

Aristodesmus, which suggests this link, is at present placed in the Procolophonia, a group separated from its recent association with *Pareiasaurus* and restored to its original independence, because it has two occipital condyles, with the occipital plate vertical, and without lateral vacuities, and has the shoulder girdle distinct from Pareiasauria in the separate pre-coracoid extending in advance of the scapula.

